

Daily Empire.

J. F. HOLLMAYER, Editor.

WM. T. LOGAN, Editor.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC

CELEBRATION!

There will be a grand Democratic Celebration over Montgomery county and the gallant "old" Third, on Saturday evening next, in Dayton. Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM will speak on the occasion.

Official Footings in Montgomery County.

We publish below the official footings of the vote in this county on Tuesday.—The vote for State officers was about the same as for Supreme Judge:

Supreme Judge.		
Ranney,	5057	
Backus,	4567	
Ranney's majority,	490	
Congress.		
Vallandigham,	4972	
Schenck,	4607	
Vallandigham's majority,	365	
Auditor.		
Ayres,	5077	
LaRose,	4532	
Ayres' majority,	545	
Sheriff.		
Wogaman,	5096	
Davidson,	4499	
Wogaman's majority,	597	
Treasurer.		
Kenney,	5072	
Dietrich,	4509	
Kenney's majority,	563	
Commissioner.		
Iams,	5055	
Shearer,	4539	
Iams' majority,	516	
Whisky Inspector.		
Lambert,	5047	
Proccur,	4557	
Lambert's majority,	890	
Infirmary Director.		
Getter,	5020	
Bowen,	4568	
Getter's majority,	452	
Pork Inspector.		
Rigler,	5058	
Fowler,	4568	
Rigler's majority,	490	
Flour Inspector.		
John,	5038	
Eichelberger,	4573	
John's majority,	365	

"It Can't be Did."

On the morning before the election, that infamous and contemptible Abolition sheet, the Cincinnati Commercial, thus relieved itself:

VALLANDIGHAM.—It will be enough to beat the cowardly, impudent and malignant traitor Vallandigham in his district as it stands. In the name of the honor of Ohio beat him in the old district. The new district, we explain for the public at large, is the old one with Warren County attached. It is discreditable that Vallandigham can have the support of even a faction in Ohio. The disgrace will be black, burning and infinitely shameful, if he is not beaten overwhelmingly.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has not been beaten in the old district; on the contrary, he triumphantly carries it by five or six times as large a majority as ever before. And better still, he is endorsed in his own county, which he never carried before, by a majority of near four hundred. How do you like this triumphant endorsement of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM by his constituents, in the face of the lying efforts and denunciation of the whole abolition press of the country?

And further, he has not only been endorsed by the people of his own district, but by the Democracy of the whole State. Does the Commercial remember anything about the Fourth of July Convention, of which it said VALLANDIGHAM and MEDARY were the "ruling spirits;" that Convention of "Butternuts," if you please, over which SAM MEDARY presided, and at which VALLANDIGHAM was the principal speaker? Well, the ticket which the "Vallandighammers" that day nominated, has been elected, ratified and endorsed by the people of the State. Montgomery county has a representative on that ticket, in the person of Prof. C. W. H. CATHERS.

The "great reaction" which we predicted less than one year ago, has commenced, and it will sweep on until Abolitionism is buried so deep that the hand of the resurrectionist can never reach it. This is but the "beginning of the end." The people have determined to return to the old landmarks, and they will do it. Another year and there will not be left an abolition Governor to disgrace a single State in the North-west. Mark the prediction!

Result in the State as far as Heard From.

The returns from this State continue to come in better and better. In every direction the Democratic gains have been enormous. The 60,000 fusion majority of last year has been swept away, and from 10,000 to 15,000 placed on the other side. For the first time in nine years have the Democracy had cause for rejoicing over a success in the State. Nine years of steady, patient, persevering labor has conquered the Abolition disunionists in our own midst, and placed the noble Buckeye State on the side of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. Gov. Tod has discovered that the "people" have had the backbone to rebuke him, as well as the Abolition Legislature which attempted to legislate all the Democrats out of Congress. The Democrats have carried 13 districts, and the Abolitionists 5, and 1 is yet in doubt. The majority for the Democratic State ticket will, it is claimed, be in the neighborhood of 15,000. We annex a list of the counties and their majorities, as far as heard from:

Counties.	Dem. maj.	Dem. Gain.
Allen	500	350
Ashland	500	400
Auglaize	1211	580
Belmont	1000	900
Butler	1309	1050
Clermont	500	325
Coshocton	700	700
Crawford	1109	580
Darke	1180	925
Fairfield	1800	800
Franklin	2100	1400
Hamilton	1700	3400
Hardin	500	850
Highland	400	550
Hocking	1000	750
Holmes	1700	850
Jackson	100	450
Knox	500	1400
Licking	1000	450
Madison	150	1150
Marion	400	550
Mercer	1100	400
Montgomery	470	1373
Pickaway	600	800
Richland	900	650
Ross	800	1600
Sandusky	500	800
Scioto	500	850
Seneca	1000	800
Stark	1000	1450
Tuscarawas	600	1100
Vinton	500	550
Wayne	800	500
Total,	28,131	29,303

The following counties give Abolition majorities but Democratic gains:

Counties.	Abolition maj.	Dem. gain.
Champaign	100	600
Claik	1000	300
Clinch	500	670
Coyahoga	2500	1500
Greene	1000	650
Harrison	200	300
Logan	200	350
Lorain	2000	650
Miami	800	750
Preble	600	200
Total,	9130	6970

The following county is the ONLY one, so far as heard from, which gives an Abolition gain:

Counties.	Abolition maj.	Abolition gain.
WARREN,	1500	150

In the above forty-four counties the Democrats have a majority of 17,201, being A GAIN OF OVER THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND. Tod's majority in the State was 55,203.

Taking the vote of 1860, when Murray, Republican, beat Stambaugh, Democrat, 25,278 for Attorney General, as a basis, the Democrats gain in the forty-four counties above given, 20,079, leaving but 5,199 in the forty-four counties yet to hear from.

Ohio has gone Democratic; Indiana follows suit, and the "Old Keystone State" repudiates the renegade FOSKICK. Let the oppressed, denounced and much abused Democracy of the land rejoice and be merry, for the wand of the despot is broken and the scepter falls from his hand. The people have spoken in thunder tones that make the very bolts and bars of the Bastilles, where innocent men are imprisoned, quake and tremble. The shackles will fall from a fettered press; freedom of speech and opinion will be maintained; the country will breathe freer, and from this time forward the hopes of the country will grow stronger and brighter.

(From the Portland (Me.) Advertiser.)

Owen Lovejoy.

Owen Lovejoy was at one time delivering an abolition trade against the Constitution in the House of Representatives, when a member inquired of him how he could utter such sentiments when he had just renewed his oath to support the Constitution? An eye witness gives his reply thus:

"Lovejoy with expanded eyes waving locks, and shaking his fist high in the air, exclaimed savagely, at the pitch of his voice: 'I spit up on the Constitution!'"

The traitor is now a candidate for re-election in one of the districts of Illinois.

Warren County.

There is too much reason to believe that the 1860 Abolition majority in Warren County is the result of fraud and rascality. The usual majority in the county is but 1,200. That it should increase to 1,800, when almost every county in the State gives enormous Democratic gains, is not probable. There was, undoubtedly, an underhanded game played. We are informed that in the strong Abolition townships no Democrats were permitted to vote, and that some were ridden on rails for attempting it. Such a procedure would be exactly in character with that party. —Enquirer

The Battles of the South Mountain and Antietam—Cox's Division.

CAMP BURNIDES, Md., Sept. 20, 1862.

Friend Joe.—Having as yet failed to see any copy of the part of the 11th Regiment, G. V. I., took in the recent hard fought battle in Maryland, I will endeavor to give you a brief history of the ordeal through which they passed in the memorable battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

Gen'l Cox's Division (better known as the Kanawha Division), left Munson's Hill, Va., on the 6th of Sept. and crossed the Potomac over the Georgetown Aqueduct, marching through Georgetown and Washington City, and encamped in Maryland, a few miles from the Capital. On the next day we marched to Leesborough, where we encamped for the night. On the next morning we received the disagreeable news that our transportation was to be reduced to six wagons; three of those were to haul the ammunition and one for Field Officers, another for the Medical Department and one for the Quartermaster's Department. Leaving us poor private "individuals" nary wagon with which to haul our cooking utensils. In consequence of this change every man had to carry his own ration for three days in his haversack, and also his cooking utensils, and take into consideration a knapsack, heavy loaded haversack, cartridge box with a hundred rounds, gun, &c. all making a respectable load for a pack mule, you have a pretty good idea of what a soldier has to carry on the march. It was a kind of "stunner" on the line officers, for it compelled them for once to pack their own "bed and board" on their backs. At night, when we camped, we found it very inconvenient, as every man had to do his own cooking and in order to make a cup of coffee, you had first to brew the coffee, then smash it with a stone, then cook it, which generally took from dark until "tattoo." But enough of this, let's now go to Frederick city.

After one days march we reached Ridgeville, 24 miles from Frederick, the enemies pickets having just left before our entrance. We stacked arms just outside this village, and camped for the night. Ridgeville is situated in a beautiful country. There are some splendid orchards in its immediate vicinity, and the nice peaches and apples that I saw makes my mouth water whenever I think of them. There were such stringent orders against taking any thing in the fruit line that, "Any soldier caught in the orchard, potting, patch, corn field, &c. without permission, will be arrested; Court Martialed, and if found guilty—Shot."—General Order.

On our march from Ridgeville to Frederick, I saw a soldier arrested for attempting to steal an old goose. The chap was in a field after a flock of geese and he had just succeeded in overhearing an old goose, when Gen'l Rodney and Staff came riding by and discovered the scamp, and thereby saved old Mrs. Goose's life, by ordering the fellow arrested, sent to the rear, and to be tied fast to the wagon until further orders. I never heard whether the offender was shot or not, but as geese don't come under the head of peaches, apples or potatoes, I don't think he was.

We passed through New Market, six miles from Frederick, and on passing through the Pennsylvania Reserves, who had arrived there an hour before us by another road. I noticed among them a good many new recruits, some not a month yet in the service. They were soon destined to smell gunpowder, for some of the new Pennsylvania Regiment suffered terribly in the battle of Antietam, as their lists of killed and wounded show.

It was reported along the road that the enemy had blown up the Stone Bridge across the Monocacy and were prepared to dispute our passage across that river, but this was found on approaching the bridge to be false, as the bridge was still there, and the enemies pickets had just been driven across it. They had a piece of Artillery posted in a ploughed field, on a hill, opposite the bridge, supported by a regiment of cavalry, a couple of our guns soon shelled them out however, and they retired in the direction of Frederick closely pursued by our cavalry. During this skirmish Gen'l Burdett's made his appearance for the first time, and was vigorously cheered by all the troops along the line. He was accompanied by his Staff and body guard. He proceeded immediately to the front, I suppose to see what was up. The enemies pickets having been driven into town we advanced for the purpose of driving the enemy through Frederick, which our General has found out, was only held by a brigade of Stewart's Cavalry and a battery of four guns. Gen. Cox's Division being in the advance was ordered to advance and take possession of Frederick. The first brigade was formed in line of battle on the right of the road and the 25th and 28th formed on the left. The 11th kept the road. Two pieces of artillery were in the advance of the 11th, supported by a squadron of cavalry. Thus formed the whole line advanced toward the town. The cavalry ahead met with some resistance at the edge of town by the enemy who were concealed in white houses and kept up a brisk fire for a while. Col. Moore, who commands our brigade placed himself at the head of Gilmore's Chicago Cavalry and ordered them to charge. A way they went into town, the artillery following close after. The 11th was then ordered up double quick, and when we arrived at the edge of town we were all out of breath, having come double quick for two miles. Gilmore's Cavalry having charged into town and not discovering the enemy supposed the town cleared, but in this they were mistaken, for suddenly out of a Street, leading on to Main Street, came a large body of the enemies cavalry. They immediately came sweeping down on our cavalry, so sudden as to throw them into confusion and force them back on our artillery who were in the Street, with their guns in position, ready to take the Street when Gilmore's Cavalry would get out of the way. Instead of the Cavalry getting out of the way, some of the horses became unmanageable and one horse ran over the man holding the "Lancard" of a 12-pound Howitzer, loaded with canister, which caused the gun to go off sending the whole load of canister into our own men and horses. Wounding several of the men and killing eight or nine horses. Among the number was Lieut. Chas. Akoff, of Col. Moore's Staff, who had his horse killed under him, and was himself badly bruised by the fall. Col. Moore was taken prisoner, and the enemy had taken our guns and were preparing to haul them off, when just at this moment the 11th arrived at the edge of town. Col. Coleman seeing at a glance the situation of affairs gave the following order: "By companies, into line. Now boys! I want you to take these guns. Forward, charge bayonets!" In one moment the guns were recaptured and the enemy were driven out of Frederick at the point of the bayonet. A

number of prisoners were taken in this charge. Our acting Brigadier General, Colonel Moore, who was taken prisoner was paroled the next day. We encamped near Frederick that night.

On the 12th General Rodney's Division took the advance, and skirmished with the enemy's rear guard, driving them through Middletown and across Middle Creek, over which the enemy burnt the bridge, and then retreated to South Mountain, where there were a large force of the enemy. On Sunday morning the 14th, Cox again took the advance, and moved on with his division towards South Mountain. Our artillery took position on the hills looking towards the Gap, through which ran the turnpike and commenced shelling the Gap and woods to ascertain the enemy's position, in the meantime we were sent to flank them on the left, their position being now accurately ascertained, and passing through a strip of woods immediately under the batteries, they shelled us at the same time, but without effect, we gained a position in an open field upon a slope of the Mountain. A few moments were now spent in the maneuvering the different regiments into position. The 11th were sent into a cornfield to draw the enemy's fire, while the 12th and 23d regiments, were in readiness to charge. The 11th had advanced but a short distance into the corn field, when they received a murderous volley from the enemy who were concealed behind stone walls on their right and in their front, which subjected them to a terrific cross fire, wounding a great number and killing a few. Almost simultaneously the 12th and 23d charged down the hill with a yell, and rushing upon the stone wall, engaged the 12th and 23d North Carolina Regiments. A desperate hand to hand fight took place, which lasted but a few moments and ended in the utter rout of the enemy. The enemy suffered severely in this charge. On examination most of their dead were found to have been killed by the bayonet. A number of persons were taken in this charge. The 11th were withdrawn from the cornfield and formed into line of battle, ready for the struggle next to come, which was not far off. Lieut. George Croome was shot by a musket ball in this action, while in the act of charging one of his guns with a load of canister. He died in a short time after.

The enemy having been driven from their first position were next discovered in a narrow lane, protected by a stone wall, in front of which were posted their batteries. The position was a strong one, and one of their own choice, and as our artillery could not be brought into action owing to the nature of the ground, it looked next to impossible to dislodge the enemy. Gen. Cox formed his division into line and ordered a charge, (the only way to move them out from behind stone walls.) Everything now being ready the word charge was given and the bugle sounded and the whole division went in "with a yell" and a terrific encounter ensued, desperate fighting on both sides with bayonets for some time when at length the enemy gave way in confusion, retreating in all directions. Their loss in this charge was terrible, the ground lay strewn with rebel dead. Their loss in dead on our flank was 1000 and the wounded three times that number, also a great number of prisoners. The gallant and lamented Col. Coleman here performed a daring act which I think worth mentioning. After this charge was made the 11th and 23d were obliged to fall back a short distance as an overwhelming force of the enemy's cavalry and infantry were advancing. A number of our men got separated from their companies and were taken prisoners. Instead of the enemy taking them to the rear, they kept them remaining on the field, one of their officers remarking that "it was no use to be in a hurry for they would have a lot more in a moment," but at that next moment the column of rebel infantry and cavalry were repulsed and routed. Col. Coleman rode ahead of the regiment and before he knew it rode straight into the rebels who had our men prisoners. The Col. seeing he was in a bad snap, he being entirely alone at the time, concluded to put a bold face on the matter, so he drew his sword, and asked our men in a loud voice "What are you doing there?" "Why, Colonel we are prisoners." "Prisoners," roared the Colonel, "get your arms immediately!" Then going up to the crowd he told the rebels that if they didn't surrender immediately he'd cut them to pieces. The rebels thought of course that the Colonel had a force some where near and surrendered. There were 23 of them. The enemy being now driven from all their strong positions on the mountain, Gen. Cox's division stopped for rest, having been engaged with the enemy since 8 o'clock in the morning. Such is a synopsis of the fighting on our left at South Mountain. The rebel loss in killed was very heavy. They lost three to our one. In the narrow lane behind the stone wall their dead lay in heaps. There were 58 dead rebels thrown down an old well and covered up. Some of the boys out of our company were detailed to bury the dead. And did not again arrive to the regiment until after the Battle of Antietam.

After resting on the battle field until 4 o'clock the next day, we again took up our line of march towards Antietam creek, fighting the enemy every step of the way.

On Tuesday there was a brisk artillery duel for over two hours' duration, there being a great number of guns engaged on both sides. But the enemy were compelled to abandon their position and fall back across Antietam creek, where the combined forces of Jackson, Longstreet and Hill were ready to give us battle.

On Tuesday the whole day was spent in forming a line of battle. There was sharp Artillery firing at long range, in which we had decidedly the advantage, owing to our superiority in guns. The enemy occupied the heights across Antietam Creek and had their forces so disposed as make their position a strong one. The line of battle extended nine miles from right to left. Cox's division was in the advance on the left on Tuesday evening. The 2d brigade, 36th, 28th, and 11th under Col. Crook, laid along the side of a hill, the enemy shelling them from different batteries for about an hour, wounding some 5 or 6. Owing to the nature of the ground which Col. Crook selected but few were hurt, although shells burst over their heads at the rate of two per minute.

On Wednesday morning early the great battle of Antietam commenced, and in a few moments it became general all along the line. The 11th Cos., 11th Regt., and 11th Ohio, opened the battle on the left. Three Companies of the 11th Ohio being thrown out as skirmishers. Col. Coleman was mortally wounded early in the engagement while deploying the men as skirmishers. No longer man fell on that bloody field. He was always found, in time of danger, at the head of his regiment. He never was known to say "Go boys," but it was always "Come on Boys."

He has been with us since our organization at Camp Dennison, and the men placed the utmost confidence in him. Our part of the programme was to force a passage over a narrow stone bridge which spanned the Antietam, directly in front of the heights, occupied by the rebels. The fight at this place was for while terrible, but finally our troops charged, took the bridge and drove the enemy from the heights.

Had the troops that made this charge been supported in time they would have captured the enemies batteries. Some of the men had their hands already on the guns, and had it not been for a new regiment, only three weeks in the service, giving way in the center, the enemy would have been completely routed and their guns captured, as it was they were forced to relinquish a part of the ground they had gained.

Our part of the programme being accomplished we had only to hold our position which we did until relieved by fresh troops. Every house, barn, and haystack for miles around were converted into hospitals, and while were crowded to excess. All along the whole line the ground was strewn with dead and wounded. On the right where the enemy massed their troops in solid column, their dead lay in heaps. They lay side by side just as they stood in line of battle. It has been the hardest battle fought during the war, and the rebels were beaten. A good many believe that if the battle had been renewed the next day that the whole rebel army would have been captured. But McClellan knew his own business best, and I suppose that if the thing could have "been did," he would have done it.

The following is the list of killed and wounded in Company A, 11th Regiment:

Killed—John Hammon—Antietam.

Wounded at South Mountain.—John Kramer in the leg; James Wyrick, shot in hip; Milton Smith, shoulder; Robert Frank, in the leg; Lieut. Johnson, slightly.

J. D. K.

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JOHN EASTON.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING FURNACE, ETC.

Sealed Proposals, for the purpose of building a furnace and heating apparatus, in the new building at the Montgomery County Infirmary. Also, fitting up water tanks for hot and cold water, bath, etc. Information in regard to said work will be given on application as above. By order of the County Commissioners.

W. M. AYRES, Auditor M. C. O.

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